A fire broke out in a cotton warehouse on the quay of St. Lazare, at Genoa, on the 29th inst., which caused damage to the amount of $12,000.

The Genoa Stock Exchange is taking advantage of the favourable position of the textile industry to sell the factories which it was compelled to purchase some time ago.

We regret to announce the discontinuance of Le Moniteur des Attelages, which began to appear on January 1st, 1849, and the death (soon after) of the important paper.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Childers, M.P., visited the Technical College, Byculla, Bombay, and was conducted through the various departments, with the result that he was highly pleased.

With the textile department he expressed himself highly pleased.

**Designing.**

**NEW DESIGNS.**

**MELTONS.**

Perhaps no class of fabric requires more attention to details than the melton, of whatever type, for wrongness through which the warp passes may affect the ultimate result for good or bad. Of course, the first thing to be done is to obtain a wool that will felt well, Cape and other wools that will not felt being avoided. Having obtained the necessary wool, all the processes through which it passes must at least preserve if not develop that felting property. For example, in spinning, care must be taken that the wool does not feel as, all felting here deduced proportionately from felting in the resultant cloth. Another important fact to be remembered is that in order to make a solid compact cloth, the twice of the warp must fall in with the twice of the weft; in other words, warp and weft must be twisted in opposite directions; further, if a twill may be used, care should be taken to run the twill in the direction of the twice of the warp and weft; otherwise a great amount of unsatisfactory meltons will be lost.

Though all these processes undoubtedly affect the ultimate result, the essential characteristic of the cloth is imparted to it in finishing. Our American contemporary, the Boston Journal of Commerce, has lately had something to say on this subject, which may be taken as a guide to the temper of our remarks.

Scouring and fulling first claim attention. Compressiveness is the essential feature of a Melton, and since this is really imparted in the fulling, the fabric must be first rendered as sensitive as possible to this operation; hence scouring should precede fulling. This not only acts as an intimate, but tends to give a maximum cleanliness and brightness to the mixture employed. A stronger scour than usual should be employed, in order to clear the fabric entirely of grease etc. After all the goods should be properly dried, and then they will be in a fit condition to take up the necessary soap for fulling. The stock, undoubtedly, takes precedence of the fulling machine for producing a well-covered surface such as is required for this class of material, but the manufacturer must use his discretion as to the time for the cloth to remain in either, remembering that the sooner they tend to burst the threads, and the fulling machine to compress the threads. Of course the longer the cloth is subjected to this severe treatment, the closer it will become. On the completion of the fulling operation another scour is requisite. This may be accomplished by the soap already in the cloth.

Now note a difference in procedure between the English and American manufacturers. The Englishman says: "The soap must be thoroughly rinsed out of the goods, for it is injurious to produce the proper lustre as long as the trace of soap remains in the fabric."

We can hardly agree with this; lastly, it is hard to produce the proper lustre of a Melton, and the best English manufacturer wash off with hard water; finally with the idea of eradicating the soap and thus retaining it in the fabric to give the requisite stiffness.

The picking, croppiong, steaming, brushing, pressing etc., must be left to the judgment of the manufacturer, as different types require very different manipulation. It may, however, be well to remember that a good rule to observe is to keep in the fabric as large a proportion of the weft as possible, that which has been put into it.

**GAR RAGE HUGS.**

For this class of goods a warm, soft fabric is sought after; therefore, it is a usual practice to raise quite a pile on both sides of the cloth. Large, bold figures are most suitable, such as Figure 1, given in the Textile Mercury, Nov. 29th.

The figure may be developed in two ways: first, by means of the double plain cloth, the cloth changing places for the figure and ground, and secondly, by using two wefts, and binding them together by a cotton warp, one only forming the figure and the other the ground.

**DRESS FABRIC.**

Figure 3 may be utilized in various ways for this class of goods. The beauty of the design is practically lost in printed goods, but if the design is to continue to occupy an important place, then the scroll figure marked in solid type may be developed in small leaves branching from a stem, and will give an excellent effect. Then the design might be developed in various ways. For example, as a silk dress fabric, the goods might be made of pure silk, the last developed here in circles might be worked out in houpaces, 3- and twill twilled houpaces, or mayoral, while the sprig of leaves, and the part developed in stars, should be developed as solid as possible, finishing being tied, may, on the right-hand power-envelope.

Another method would be to use a fine worsted warp, developing the ground in warp satin weave, while two extra silk wefts might be introduced, one forming the leaf circles, the other forming the spray of small leaves, and the stem on the large figure. A third way would be to use a cotton warp, ground of worsted weft, and figure of extra silk wefts.

**Design 20.**

**Design 21.**

**Design 22.**

**Design 23.**

**Design 24.**

**Design 25.**

**Design 26.**

The following set, along with Designs 23 and 25, may be used for this latter class of goods.

Warps:
- 2/10's grey cotton
- 3/2's red wool

Wets:
- 1 pl. 6 dz. black woolen
- 2 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 4 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 6 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 8 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 10 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 12 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 14 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 16 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 18 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 20 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 22 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 24 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 26 pl. 6 dz. cotton
- 28 pl. 6 dz. cotton

Next week we will further consider this type of work.